the Union, as well as the injury to the slaveholding sates that these petitions were causing, would address define his. selves at home to their constituents—go to them heir towns, their fields, and their villages, and tell a that they are tampering with the peace and hapess of the South; that they are endangering the on, and that Congress has no right under the Conwith this subject, and prevail on tion to meddle hem to pause in their thoughtless career. Mr. C. said at unless these petitions were put an end to in this some other way by the House, the State of Georgia net for herself, and resort to means within her

ower, to put an end to them. Mr. BIDDLE, after proceeding at some length in eply to Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, said, all that the Reboth would take out of the mouth of the Abolitionists he House on their petitions—take that away, and they North would put down Abolition. Take away the false same made there, the difficulty which disarms with perfect simplicity of purpose, give his views as to the House had pursued a course which permitted gen-tlemen to explain themselves and define their position, ich the mere yeas and nays did not show. that his position, fortunately, was one which enabled him to approach this subject with perfect freedom. He hom to approach the stages with perfect freedom. He took the ground at home, in reply to Abolitionists, that

took me ground to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and unwarrantable for them to interfere in the question For his part, though he had been represented as forever. Abolitionist, he would no sooner abolish slavery at Philadelphia: he was not even disposed to take it up as a question of power, vested in that body. At home, a question of power, vested in that body. At home, during the canvass, he had challenged his competitor to express his opinions on this subject; but he observed express his openion on the great question involving the peace of the country; he could not be drawn forth. It was of the country, he could het be drawn form. It was anticipated that he could be defeated by that gentleman, because of his silence on that subject, and the bold stand that he (Mr. Biddle) had taken in defence of the rights of the States under the Constitution.

Mr. B. said he had come there with great dislike to

the course of the petitioners; and although impressed with such feelings, he had, from the course of that House, and the denunciations which gentlemen heaped pon them, almost at times wished himself a rank Aboitionist, that he might reply to such denunciations in the spirit of one. The whole object of these petitioners, he said, was confined to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and the question was whether their petitions made a reasonabl request. Mr. Van Buren he said had taken the ground himself that Congress had the right to legislate as much on this subject sany other for the District, and to the same extent that the States of Maryland and Virginia had previous o the cession. The South, too, had elected him in the face of these opinions, and consequently ratified

Mr. VANDERPOEL here interrupted Mr. Biddle, by asking him if Mr. Van Buren did not also say that, notwithstanding this power existed, he considered the exercise of it so dangerous to the stability of the Union -so inexpedient-that he would veto any bill that should be passed by Congress for such purpose. Mr. BIDDLE replied, did not every gentleman on

that floor who presented Abolition petitions say the same thing; but the question was as to the sincerity of

the profession.

If it was a question of expediency merely, with whom did the power rest to decide it? Certainly with Congress-the subject was at the mercy of Congress, and consequently at the mercy of public opinion-not of the State, but of the whole United States; and hence it was of the utmost importance that they should not disregard it. If the object of the petitioners was a matter within the scope of legislative action, why could they pretend to treat those petitioners differently from other citizens who petition on any other subject. we treat them differently merely because we entertan a theory of expediency, what was there to prevent them from treating petitions on any other subject in the same way? The pre-emption law might become transiently obnoxious—petitions might be sent in upon that subject, and they could, with equal propriety, spurn them from the halls of Congress, as petitions upon the subject of slavery.

This was a matter which public opinion at last must

decide, and he thought the course of that House was the maddest that could be adopted to allay the excitement marks at that time, received a copy, which he read to apon this question, and to gain a correct public opinion the House, as follows: By the course pursued by Congress, the Abolitionists have been sent forth to the country as apostles of a great people under which to do battle. If gentlemen would If this be a subject which it is believed to the station. inexpedient to legislate upon, he thought it proper for The profits cannot be less for the whole Congress the question forever.

Abolitionists petitioned about a matter which did dress-and a matter about which Congress had no berland. from the slaveholding States would stand firm, and not yield an inch, for they must be well aware that would be to prescribe the mode of action on them. Mr. W. replied to the remarks of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Granger the other day with regard to the right of petition, and noticed the remark that the battle of Abolition, and noticed the remark that the battle of Abolition must be fought at the North. Mr. W. showed The suggestions were made by me merely as an inthe connection at this time existing between the Aboli- ducement for him to become a candidate. tionists and the Whig parties, and asked if it was The gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Fisher, will be given hereafter.

Mr. STANLY replied at great length to the remarks incurring the trouble and responsibility. positions introduced with reference to the disposition of them, and disclaimed any connection with Aboli-tion. He thought the question itself, and the votes of bers on that floor on the question, had been used science. o effect party purposes. He then read the written opithem disclaimers. He particularly referred to a publiation of Mr. Parmenter, of Massachusetts, which he committed him to that cause.

Mr. PARMENTER did not know if he understood efer to any remark or writing of mine on that subject, or to any vote I have given, other than for the refer-

Mr. STANLY said he should like to knew what the as opinions on the subject of abolition.

Mr. PARMENTER said, that in the State of Massa-

st that he should wish Congress immediately to adopt measures to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia Globe. quences. It was true, that he, in common with a very large portion of the people of Massachusetts, believed Mr. P. added, that the letter read by the gentleman from North Carolina, was not considered to be in accordance with the views of the Abolitionists, and accordingly they all voted in a body against him.

Mr. STANLY went on with his remarks, and spoke

of a number of distinguished members of the Democratic party whom he stigmatized as Abolitionists. Mr. S. read some extracts from an address of Mr. Morton, whose recent election as Governor of Massachusetts he Democratic party hailed as a triumph, to show that he was also an Abolitionist.

Mr. PARMENTER wished to make one remark in relation to Mr. Morton, the Governor elect of Massa-chasetts. The gentleman had read some extracts where Gov. Morton spoke his sentiments very strongly against slavery. But the gentleman did not draw the distinction between anti-slavery and Abolitionism.— The one was a mere matter of belief, while the other was an inention to carry its objects into effect without any regard to the consequences. He would make another remark. The abolition paper printed at Boston opposed the election of Governor Morton, and reMr. PARMENTER said he would define what he

District, and in the Territories, without regard to the rights of others, the peace and tranquility of a large Carolina, (Mr. Holmes,) and he would therefore take portion of the country, and the safety of the Union. ortion of the country, and the safety of the Union.

After some further remarks from Mr. STANLY, in was two or three times corrected by Mr. WELLER

Mr. BOTTS obtained the floor, and explained his vote a few days ago on questions connected with this subject. He was understood to be opposed to the course the House had heretofore pursued on this subject, and the House had heretofore pursued on this subject, and the chatives from the North wished was, that the plan proposed to be pursued by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Thompson.) He thought the passwer which they were afforded by the action of answer which they were afforded by the action of answer which they were afforded by the action of the conditions ought to be treated with some respect—that they ought to be received. He believed that the excitement on this question had been kept alive for pothe North wand there, the difficulty which disarms he false assue made there, the difficulty which disarms litical purposes; and that the course of gentlemen on that floor had connected the subject of Abolition with them; remove that that the had no anxiety to operate the right of petition, and thereby advanced the pros the constituency either in the North or the South, but pects of the Abolitionists. It was a subject upon which, as a Southern man, he did not intend to become extremely of purpose, gr. He was thankful excited. He would look upon it with composure, until his contitutional rights of property should be attempted to be violated, and then he would defend it to the utmost of his abilities. At the present aspect of the question, he thought Southern gentlemen should pur-sue a more liberal course than formerly; and he should not feel at liberty to break off from them if they wished to pursue such a course. He thought it only want-ed a proper vote of that House to crush Abolitionism As much as had been said by gentlemen of Abolitionist, he would no sooner abolish slavery at South, than he would vote to re-establish slavery in not believe that there were twenty in both parties, but If there were more he desired to know it, both for himself and his constituents, and it was for that reason he wanted such a vote by the House as would indicate

At the suggestion of Mr. HOFFMAN, previously Mr. BOTTS moved that the rules, as amended, b adopted for one week from that day, which motion was

agreed to; when, On motion of Mr. COLQUITT, The House then adjourned.

Friday, January 17, 1840. IN SENATE,

Mr. CUTHBERT appeared in his seat to-day.
The resolutions of Mr. WILLIAMS were taken up for consideration, to which Mr. RUGGLES had offered

the following amendment: Resolved further, That the President be requested to ommunicate to the Senate, so far as may not be incompatible with the public interest, whether any, and, it any, what measures have been taken, under the act o Congress of March, 1839, or otherwise, to cause the removal or expulsion of the British troops, which have taken possession of a portion of the territory of Maine claimed by Great Britain; and especially whether, since the last session of Congress, any military posts have been established in Maine, or any other military measures adopted, preparatory to a just vindication of the honor and rights of the nation and of Maine, as connected with the persevering claim made by Great Britain to a portion of that State.

On this question there was a very interesting debate n which Messrs. BUCHANAN, RUGGLES, DAVIS, CLAY of Kentucky, ALLEN and WILLIAMS participated, and the resolution as amended was unanimousagreed to.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL Was then taken up, and after being discussed by Messrs HENDERSON, WRIGHT, DAVIS, BUCHA-NAN, WALKER, and YOUNG, and the adoption of some unimportant amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Beuton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, l'appan, Walker, Williams, and Wright-24. Nuys-Messrs. Betts, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden,

Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, White, and Young-18. The Senate then adjourned until Monday next.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MITCHELL asked the permission of the House to lay before it the letter to Gen. Green, which had been referred to on yesterday. He had, since his re-

Washington, December 18, 1839. DEAR GENERAL: As we shall, in a few days, elect principle; but on the other hand, if you receive these Printer to the House for the Twenty-sixth Congress, it of great length, in opposition to the reception of Aboetitions, you would place in the hands of the Represen- has occurred to me and other of my political friends, taives from the North a banner most precious to a free that such an arrangement could be made with you as would justify the entire Whig party in supporting you into the harvest field at the North they would not for that office. We neither expect or ask you to sacrithese petitioners a dishonest, ignorant people. If fice a single principle which you profess, nor to do any ther be told, as they have been told, that the prayers act not justifiable to your conscience and to the world.

an honest feeling with these petitioners; but they look | Now, what had passed through my mind, was simply the course of Congress as an act of despotism; ply this: that you should, in the event of your election, there is something wrong, they think, in dodging the offer Gales and Seaton to share equally with them, reto these petitioners, when you treat them as if there a fair compensation out, for their personal services; they was something which could not be exposed to the light to do all the work at their office, and you to be elected

Congress to make such a report to them as would en-lighten them, and thus put an end to the agitation of no trouble or responsibility whatever. Now I suggest this on my own responsibility, but nevertheless, I had have the printing executed by some person. Mr. WATTERSON was opposed to the reception of zard nothing in the conjecture, that if you are here and Abolition petitions in any form whatever. He would neither receive them, read them, nor refer them to a committee. He did not consider the right of petition and would be glad to do so in a way to oblige you perat all invaded by refusing to receive them, because sonally. Write me by the receipt of this, and if you can, be in this city at the carliest possible moment. I and nays having been ordered upon the same, he withnot concern them-they having no grievances to re- direct this to Baltimore, and also in duplicate, to Cum- drew his motion.

> Your obedient servant and friend. CHAS. F. MITCHELL.

the rankest of the Abolitionists only expected to accomplish their objects by degrees. Let them first establish the right to have their petitions re-there is any thing in this letter to justify the charge of ceived and read, and the next thing they would do, would be to prescribe the mode of action on them. the first opportunity afforded, ask leave to introduce a bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the printer; and he to receive a proportion of the profits

fighting the battles of the South that the Whigs had stating the contents of the letter, to the best of his re elected a thorough-going Abolitionist as Governor of collection, commenced by saying "that it is pretty well New York. He asked if it was fighting the battles of ascertained that Gales and Scaton could not be elected, the South when the Whigs at the Harrisburg Conven- and that the writer's aversion to Blair was so great, tion nominated for the Presidency a gentleman (Genetal Harrison,) who was in favor of appropriating the candidate, believing that if he could get a few of his surplus revenue to the purposes of emancipation. Mr. friends to vote for him, he could be elected; that the W. referred to the resolutions of Mr. Atherton of last printing would be worth about \$30,000, and as General Green probably had not the means of executing it, afternoon for Providence, and nearly all the persons ventug the evils growing out of the presentation of he could make an arrangement with Gales and Seaton on board perished. Abolition petitions, and said that of the 52 votes that to do it for him-he retaining \$10,600, without any risk were given against it, 48 of them were Whigs. Mr. or responsibility whatever, and Gales and Seaton re-W's remarks will be given hereafter. ceiving the remaining \$20,000 for doing the work and of Mr. Watterson, of Tennessee. He reviewed the rather remarkable that that gentleman should rememcourse of the two great contending parties at previous ber what the letter did not contain, when he was stating essions of Congress upon the subject of Abolition pe- that which it did contain. He did not state that I "did titions, and explained his previous votes upon the pronot wish General Green to do any thing not justifiable
positions introduced with reference to the disposition to his conscience and to the world." He thought the to his conscience and to the world."

The gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Holmes, mons of some of the friends of the Administration on shrunk from it, and was so astounded, that he could that floor expressed at home, and published in the not sufficiently express his holy horror of the letter .newspapers of the day, for the purpose of identifying them with the cause of Abolition, which drew from him. He had made no proposition to him. He had but written the single letter to Gen. Green and none others. If there were other letters he thought they

should be produced.

Mr. M. here made some remarks in defence of Gen breeisely what the gentleman from North Carolina Green, who, he said, had not acted in way dishonorable by an Abolitionist. I should like to hear him in the transaction, and then read the following letter

from that gentleman : "Dear Sir: I hand you a copy of your letter. cannot withhold my surprise at the use that was made of it; but I cannot believe that Mr. Fisher or Mr. Hunman himself considered an Abolitionist, and read ter have authorized the language in the Globe. I will letter written by Mr. Parmenter, in which he gave give that attention to this matter which it requires at my hands. Your friend, DUFF GREEN.

The Speaker, he said, had already disclaimed having The Speaker, he said, had already distributed in the State of Massa-ist that he should wish Congress immediately to adopt as a case of bribery, in the statement published in the The gentleman from North Carolina also, in and the Territories, without any regard to the consequences. It was true, that he, in common with a very of the Globe to publish the statement, disclaimed have been stated as the statement of the Globe to publish the statement, disclaimed have been statement. slavery to be a very great evil; and would be glad if it could be abolished without disturbing the peace and harmony of the Union, or violating the rights of others.

Mr. P. added, that the letter read by the gentleman from pronounced it a falsehood, and he demanded that the when he was taken up by the sloop Mcrchant, of South

author should be produced. who was absent at the time Mr Mr FISHER Mitchell made his explanation, came in at a subsequent part of the proceedings, and, by permission, made the

ollowing remarks : Mr. F. observed, that since reaching his seat this morning, he had been informed that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Mitchell) had, in his absence, made some additional remarks on the subject of his let ter to General Green, and had introduced a copy of that letter. He had only to remark, that this was all proper enough, though it would have been as well if the original itself had been introduced. In the course of the gentleman's remarks, he understood that he had indulged himself in some reflections on his (Mr. F.'s) course, which he could not, at this time, take any notice of, for the reason that he had not heard them. He was absent in discharging the duties of the committee to which he belonged—the Commit-tee of Elections. His object, Mr. F. said, in now ton opposed the election of Governor Morton, and recommended it to the Abolitionists to support another
candidate. Mr. P. wished the gentleman would define
his ideas of Abolition more distinctly.

tee of Elections. His object, Mr. P. said, in now
asking the attention of the House, was, that the fact of
his absence might be known, and go forth the remarks of the gentleman; and to say that to-morrow,
when the gentleman's remarks would be published, he

to be such, he would notice them; but if not, he would considered to be the views of an Abolitionist. It was let them pass for what they might be worth. While a desire that Congress should abolish slavery in this up he would make another remark. The gentleman had alluded to the remarks of his friend from South

Mr. J. W. JONES, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, by general consent, reported from that committee the following bills: A bill making appropriations for the support of Revo

utionary and other pensioners for the year 1840; Also, a bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for the fulfilment of the various treaty speculations with the Indian tribes for the year 1840;

board, but did not succeed. They rushed for the boats, and jumped in, to the number he thinks of 20 in each, Which bills were twice read, and, on the motion o Mr JONES, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. JONES also laid before the House a document

and lowered them down, while the boat was under full headway, and they were filled immediately, and he is from the Indian Department, giving a detail d state-ment of the estimates made by the Indian Department, to accompany the bill above reported; which was or The SPEAKER then announced the order of the morning. He advised to tumbling over the cotton bales, and assisted, he thinks, in getting over 10 or 12, day to be on the motion to reconsider the vote laying on

the table the following resolution of Mr. Coles as mendment to the rules: "All petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or transfer-ring of slaves to any State, District, or Territory of the nited States, shall, upon their presentation, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, read, or refer-

Mr. GRAVES then moved a call of the House which was agreed to, and the roll having been called ver, 199 members answered to their names; and after the absentees had been called, some of whom coming

red, and no further action whatever shall be had there-

in answered to their names,
Mr. HOPKINS moved that further proceedings nder the call be dispensed with. Mr. COLQUITT then submitted to the Chair that

he having out of courtesy, yesterday yielded the floor to the gentleman from Kentucky, to enable him to make his motion, ought not to be debarred the privilege of expressing his views on the subject before the House;

and
The SPEAKER having decided that the motion for econsideration had precedence,
Mr. COLQUITT appealed from that decision.
Mr. BLACK asked if it would be in order for him

nove to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table. The SPEAKER replied that it would be in order for the gentleman to make such a motion, provided he get the floor. Mr. GRAVES said it was not his purpose to prevent centlemen from expressing their views on this subject, and he would therefore move to nostnone the further consideration of the subject until three o'clock, and

nake it the special order for that hour. Mr. COLQUITT having withdrawn his appeal to nake way for Mr. Graves's motion, After some further remarks from Messrs. GRAVES, EVANS, and WILLIAMS of Kentucky, the last named gentleman renewed the appeal.

named gentleman renewed the appeal.

A debate on the appeal then ensured, in which Messrs.

WILLIAMS of Kentucky, EVERETT, CUSHING,
WADDY THOMPSON, GRAVES, and LINCOLN, ook part.
Mr. CRAIG called for the previous question, which

being seconded by the House, the main question was put, and the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 123, navs 72 TILLINGHAST moved to lay the question of econsideration on the table; but withdrew the motion,

Mr. GRAVES moved to postpone it, and make i the order of the day for to-morrow, at twelve o'clock and after some further remarks from Messrs. BELL GRAVES, TILLINGHAST, and WILLIAMS, of

North Carolina, Mr. TILLINGHAST renewed his motion. Mr. DROMGOOLE called for the year and nays.

which were ordered; when
Mr. GRAVES said, to relieve the House from em barrassment, and permit the discussion to go on, he would withdraw his motion for reconsideration. Mr. CAMPBELL of South Carolina, and Mr. Van lerpoel, submitted to the Chair, whether, the House The SPEAKER was of opinion that the gentleman

and a right to withdraw his motion. Mr. COLQUITT, who was entitled to the floor, then ddressed the House in an exceedingly cloquent speech tion petitions.

ed an explanation of his views on the subject, and of the course he should take with regard to it. Mr. SLADE gave way to a motion to adjourn; which, having failed, he was about resuming his remarks,

Mr. SLADE then obtained the floor, and commenc

there be told, as they have been told, that the prayers of the petitioners cannot be granted without endangering at an satisfied that Gales and Scaton cannot be elected.

I am satisfied that Gales and Scaton cannot be elected; when the Union, and was inexpedient, they would reply, why has it not pointed tween them and Blair, the latter, in my opinion, will be would, when in order, introduce a bill providing for the unreasonableness of our requests. It was succeed.

Phelps of Stonington the would, when in order, introduce a bill providing for the unreasonableness of our requests. It was

question. Mr. B. said, you give currency and triumph spectively, the profits of the office, after allowing them journ; and the yeas and nays having been ordered upon said motion, were-yeas 73, navs 95. So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. J. W. JONES again renewed his proposition to extend the power of the Clerk to provide a suitable person to execute the necessary printing until Monday eek next. He said it was indispensably necessary to Objection being again made to the introduction of the resolution

Mr. JONES moved to suspend the rules for that pur pose; but before taking the question, Mr. STANLY moved an adjournment, and the year

The question then recurred on the motion to suspend

the rules, and on that,
Mr. R. GARLAND demanded the yeas and nays which were ordered, and were-yeas 102, nays 67. So the rules were not suspended, a vote of two thirds

oeing necessary for that purpose.

Mr. CURTIS here gave notice that he would, on bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, and to repeal certain acts relating to

The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning 12 o'clock.

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)
AWFUL CALAMITY. Loss of Steamboat Lexington, Capt. Childs, with nearly every soul on board, in number from 150 to 200

WRITING.

Anti-Angular System of Writing.

MESSRS. AIKEN & WELLINGTON, Authors and Teachers of clegant Pennanship, from New York, have the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that they will, by special request, remain here a short time, to give a course of lessons in their new and fushionable style of Writing.

Classes are now forming, forenoon, afternoon, and evening, at their Writing Academy, where all those who wish to become elegent and fushionable writers, may have an opportunity by entering the Classes immediately. persons. Our community has been thrown into great excite ment and grief, in consequence of the news of the loss

A letter from Norwalk, received some hours since announced the fact that a steamboat had been burnt off that port, and that it was supposed to be the Lexington. But the full extent of the calamity was not known nor scarcely anticipated, until half an hour since, on the arrival of the Nimrod, Capt. Brooks, from Newport. iefformed or cramped the puppers present entire satisfaction of Terms reasonable—and they warrant entire satisfaction who may honor them with a call.

Writing Room opposite Earley's, E, or Main-street, Richmond.
Open a few days for the reception of pupils and risitors, where an exhibition of specimens, and the improvements of 1000 persons who have attended these lessons during the past month, may be seen. Ladies meet at 11 o'clock, A. M., daily.

80—3t\* Among the passengers, we understand, were Robert

Blake of Wrentham, a Mr. Fowler of this city. Wm. A. Green, firm of Allen & Green, Providence Samuel Henry, of Boston; Chas. H. Phelps, Stoning-W. Dow, firm of Dow & Co., N. York; Capt Vanderbilt.

Office of the Republican Standard. BRIDGEFORT, Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, 1840. APPALLING CALAMITY. Steamboat Lexington destroyed by Fire, and nearly Two Hundred Lives Lost!

sition of William A. Strange, William E. Shepherd and others: and on the 26th day of February, at the house of Richard Omohundro at Wilmington, in said County, to take the deposition of James Flannagan and others: and at the house of George Omohundro, in said County, on the 5th day of March, 1840, take the deposition of said Omohundro and others: and at Louisa Courthouse, at the Tavern of G. B. Taylor, on the 9th day of March, 1840, take the deposition of Jonathan T. Cowherd, Philip H. Jones and others: and on the 16th day of March, 1840, at the Bell Tavern, in the city of Richmond, Va., take the deposition of Silas Omohundro and others: and on the 18th of March, 1840, at the Religious Rock Hotel, in the toxy of Petershure, Va., take the deposition The Lexington left New York for Stonington on Monday, 3 o'clock, P. M., having, it is believed, about one hundred and fifty passengers. A large quantity of Cotton was placed upon her decks. At 7 o'clock, Cotton was placed upon her decks. when about two miles from Eaton's Neck, the cotton ook fire near the smoke pipe.

The boat was headed for the shore as soon as the eforts to extinguish the fire proved unsuccessful. She was provided with three boats—yet such was the panic which took possession of all minds that they were hoisted out while the boat was still under headway and immediately swamped. The engine a few minutes after gave way, leaving her utterly unmanageable. The scene which then ensued, is described as most ap-

Capt. Chester Hilliard, of Norwich, a passenger or board, from whom we have gathered these few particulars, states that soon after the engine stopped, the passengers began to leave the boat on boxes, bales, &c

His companion in the mean time had been release by death from his sufferings. Two others were taken up by the sloop, a fireman and the Pilot of the boat. Both were nearly insensible. It is surprising that any should have survived the exposure. There is too much eason to fear that the three are the only survivors. It The Boat drifted up the Sound with the tide, and was off this harbor about midnight. Capt. H. states that she sank at three o'clock, as he marked the time

y his watch. The efforts which last night were made, in this vici nity and at Southport, to go in aid of the sufferers proved, owing to the ice in the harbors, and to other intoward circumstances, entirely unavailing. We learn that a boat which succeeded in getting out of Southport harbor, after reaching the middle of the

Sound, was compelled to return.

The account which we have given of this awful ca tastrophe is exceedingly imperfect. It may be well imagined that our informant is hardly in a situation to furnish many details.

W. BURWELL SMITH, Atterney at Law, will attend the Su-perior and Inferior Courts of Nottoway, Amelia, Dinwiddie, and Petersburg. Address Nottoway Court house. Dec 94 Further Particulars .- The Editors of the Journal of

Mr. STANLY said he wished the gentleman would would then be able to judge whether they were of a Commerce have been favored with the following letter ! character to require his notice. If they should prove from Captain Brooks, of the Steamer Nimrod, dated STEAMER NIMROD. )

the wood work round the chimney. All was confusion

and terror in a moment. He ran up to the wheel to

formed him they were doing, he being up at the wheel-

An attempt had been made to rig the fire engine on

The Life Boat was thrown over but caught the

er-wheel and was lost. He saw several floating with

and lashed himself to one.

When the steamboat stopped, which she did from

ome cause to him unknown, a man by the name of

clock, and the braces under the guards were full

of persons, having gained that position as the last re-

He remained on the bale of cotton, and was taken off

by Captain Meeker of sloop Merchant, of Southport .-

They discovered the fire soon after it broke out, and attempted to get out of the harbor, but it being shallow

and the tide falling, they caught aground, and did not get out till morning tide. Cox died about 8 o'clock,

Captain Manchester, the pilot, and Charles Smith boat hand, and Capt. Hillyer, are supposed to be all that are saved. Two bodies were found, one supposed

to be the steward, and Cox as mentioned above and were taken to Southport. Capt. Hillyer is now on board, from Bridgeport to New York.

The number saved, according to a statement in the

Republican Farmer in connection with the correspond-

ence of the U. S. Gazette, must have been four, viz

Captain Hillard, Capt. Stephen Manchester, the pilot

and an engineer and a fireman clinging to a fragment

of the boat and taken up by the sloop Merchant. The number on board is supposed to have been 175, of whom

six females and several children. The fatal consum-mation of the disaster is in all probability attributable

than the boat of course became unmanageable. The

scene on board was awful beyond description. The fire

rom one end to the other. The passengers crowded

together in the bow and stern, moaning and bewailing

their fate, till compelled to east themselves into the wa-

tery deep, to escape the flames.

The boat drifted with the tide, and sank at 3 o clock

We are extremely pained to learn by letters received in this city that Mr. John W. Keirle, and Mr. G. W.

Walker, Mr. Keirle's son in law, left New York in the

steamboat Lexington on the day of her fatal disaster.

There are also strong grounds for belief that Mr.

Church, formerly of the firm of Messrs. A. Lilly & Co..

and Mr. A. Weston, of the firm of Weston, Pendexter

Providence; Samuel Henry, of Manchester (Eng.;

Chas. H. Phelps, Stonington, R. W. Dow, firm of Dorand Co., New York; Captain Vanderbilt.

The N. Y. Correspondent of the U.S. Gazette fur

Dr. Follen and lady, formerly professor of German

literature at Harvard University.—J. Corley, Provi-dence.—S. Henry, Manchester, England.—Henry Craig, of the House of Maitland, Kennedy and Co.—

Woolsey, of Boston, some say with a wife and seven children.—John Brown, of John Brown and Co., Bos-

ton.—Charles Lee, of Boston.—Mr. Mason of Glou-cester.—Geo. Child, of Stonington, Commander.—

Jesse Comstock, of Providence, Clerk .- Capt. Ste

phen Manchester, pilot, (saved.)-N. P. Newman, Steward.-Ed. Therber, Mate.-D. Crowly, 2d Mate.

Courtland Hempstead, Engineer .- Wm. Quimby, 2d

lo .- Martin Johnson, Wheelman .- Joseph Robinson.

(colored) Cook - Oliver Howell, do. 2d do. - R. Peters.

Sales of Stocks yesterday, at the Coffee-House.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.—A single man who is qualified t

A manage the business of a farm, and can come recommended, will meet with liberal wages, if early application is made to the subscriber, residing at Fine Creek Mills, Powhatan County.

gent and fushionable writers, may have an opportunity by entering the Classes immediately.

Messrs: A. & W., pledge themselves to impart to Ladies and Gentlemen, of every age from 10 to 60 years, in one course of lessons, the most splendid and highly finished style of Writing, Commercial or Epistolary, Expeditious for the Counting-Room, elegant, delicate, and truly becoming for the Ladies—no matter how bad, deformed or cramped the pupil's present writing may be.

Terms reasonable—and they warrant entire satisfaction to all

MR. WILLIAM I. WATKINS, take notice that I shall proceed on the 24th day of February, 1840, at the Tavern of James Smith, at Palmyra, in the County of Fluvanna, and State of Vir ginia, between the rising and setting of the sun, to take the deposition of William A. Strange, William E. Shepherd and others

thingbrook Hotel, in the town of Petersburg, Va., take the

rectations.
TERMS—For Board, Tuition and Bed, \$140 per annum.
JNO. H. BERNARD,

James River & Kanawha Scrip, 80 25

\$93 25 to 35 75

JOHN READLES.

20 Shures of Bank of Va

S. Finn, of Newport, the Comedian .- Charles

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BROOKS

Among the number were five or

Cox, employed on board, got on with him about

ife-preservers, but Capt. H. thinks none survived until

advise running for the shore, which Capt, Childs in

He then ran down on deck

n the bale with him.

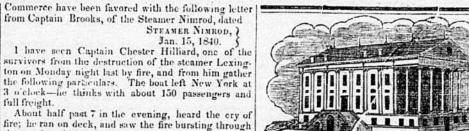
150 were passengers.

off Bridgeport harbor.

& Co., of this city, were on board.

nishes the following list:

of opinion that not one of them escaped.



RICHMOND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21.

Further accounts from Albemarle confirm the re ports which had reached this city, about Mr. Rives' having declared for General Harrison. The Whig presses have long been prepared for such a somerset; and express their astonishment, at our being at all surprised at it. A Correspondent of the Peters at all surprised at it. A Correspondent of the Peters-burg Intelligencer, writes from Richmond, on the 14th, Abingdon. In those remarks, the Editor of the South-"there can be little doubt, that Mr. Rives is in favor of Gen. Harrison;" that "Mr. Rives will be re-elected to the Senate, and that his course in that body will show the Schate, and that his course in that body will show to the world that he is, at the least, the 'uncompromising and in Washington.' The Whig further states, the opponent of the re-election of Martin Van Buren.'—

(And yet there are men, who affect to be the friends ven a blind and unmurmuring support to all the about of the Administration, who talk of voting for him, in nable measures at Washington; but the time has pass-preference to a friend of the Administration! A fear-ed. The able and independent Editor of the South-'ul responsibility will wait upon all such.) The Globe, western Virginian is to supply the light." on its part, asserts that it has long expected such an apostacy on the part of Mr. Rives. Indeed, Mr. Rives must henceforth be set down as the friend of Gen. Harrison, until the contrary be shown—and no man expects that evidence to be produced. Since writing the above, we have (yesterday) seen

the Court-Green of the County of Albemarle, on its court-day—and not made to one person, but freely, fully in the presence of several. We feel ourselves at than to suppose that Gen. Harrison is to get votes in perfect liberty to refer to them. We state the followng as the substance of these letters, viz: that one gentleman (Col. W.) distinctly understood Mr. R. to say in conversation, that he would support Gen. Harrisonthat the General was underrated—but that he (Mr. R.) did not mean to give any public pledge on the subject. Another gentleman states, that he was present at a conversation between Col. J. (an intelligent Conservative) and Mr. Rives, in which Mr. R. remarked, that it was well known, that he was opposed to the present Administration. The Colonel then asked him, how he would nistration. The Colonel then asked him, how he would stand affected between Van Buren and Harrison?— the subject of the claims of Gen. Harrison to the President Standard Stan His reply was, that he decidedly preferred Harrito a violation of a law of Congress, in the use of hempen son; but as he at present stood in relation to the Sena-tiller ropes instead of chains, which were no sooner burnt torial Election, a public avowal of his preference might subject him to the imputation of seeking votes date for the Presidency. The Editor, then a warm friend for his support. One of the writers of these letters to the election of Mr. Van Buren, held up Gen. Harriseene on board was awful beyond description. The life for his support. One of the writers of these letters to the election of Mr. van Buren, held up den frantiseing midway of the boat, cut off all communication says, "you will perceive, from the above, there can be son's qualifications as so inferior and far below those no doubt of Mr. Rives's opinions." We, for one, are now constrained to say, that we have none. "And to sult to the American people to bring his name before

finally adopted, appointing a committee of five on the part of the Senate, and of seven on that of the House, o unite with the citizens in the celebration of the Sth contends that Gen. Harrison's politics have undergone of January .- On the same day, the Municipality (No. the slightest change since '36. In that year, we per-1) determined that the Mayor and Council should proceed in a body to greet Gen. Jackson on his arrival in direct contrast with him, upon the whole subject of the city.—On that evening he was expected, and the national politics, and at the same time arraigning him as It it also supposed that there were among the passengers Mr. Robert Blake of Wrentham; a Mr. Fowler Levee was lined with a crowd waiting his arrival - an Abolitionist, though in the short space of three years, of this city; Wm. A. Green, firm of Allen and Green, Next morning, a long Programme was published, and he has brought himself into the most harmonious rela nouncing the manner of his reception. It was nearly tion with this same individual, whom he denounced as noon of the 8th, before the Old Hero arrived .- The im- an ultra Federalist. mense crowd gave him a hearty and brilliant reception. He was conducted to the State House, then to the Puband 15—The military procession was splendid. In the nable measures at Washington," if it could be transevening, he attended the Theatre, where an original ferred to the support of Harrison by any thing that address and an anthem, &c., were received with acclamation.

On the 10th, he was to visit the Battle-ground-and in the Evening, he was to be welcomed by all "the even praiseworthy, though in '39 he appreciates his beauty and fashion of the City" at the Society Ball.— military claims as equal to General Jackson's!!— We shall publish the particulars of his reception, as soon as we receive them

adopted some eloquent resolutions, inviting him to a and certainly Gen. Harrison's are equal to Gen. Jack-public dinner. Arrangements, too, have been made for son's! (What folly!) If this is the sort of light that is visit to Jackson, the seat of Government, where the is to be supplied by the South-western Virginian, ac-Legislature are now in session.

do. 3d do .- Job Sands, head waiter, (colored.)-5 The James River above and below Mayo's Bridge exhibits the most singular spectacle we have ever wit-nessed. It is one field of rough ice, from the Falls others .- 8 deck hands, 1 boy .- 4 firemen .- 2 wood passers.—Susan Hulcomb, chambermaid.—C. H. Phelps of Stonington.—John Cosley of Providence. (which are in fact concealed by the accumulation of the ice) down to Rocketts. It resembles a rough-ploughed I have no time to add further particulars, amid the field: for, the ice coming down in large flakes, and beoming wedged up against each other, have been again frozen and welded together. The Bridge is in immi-nent danger. If a sudden thaw comes on, it will be swept away; and yesterday, the temperature of the air was so mild as to bring on a dissolution. On Sunday evening, hundreds of spectators were on the Bridge to CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The mercantile business heretofore carried on by John Beadles, will in future be conducted under the firm and style of Beadles & Lipscomb. witness the rough and extraordinary scene which the whole river exhibited. Barriers have been put up at the extremities of the Bridge, to prevent heavy wagons from passing it. Indeed, it was said that it was in-tended to take away many of the timbers, &c.—We are WILLIAM SKEEN, Atterney at Law, Covington, Virginia, will practise regularly in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Alleghany, Botetourt, Rockbridge and Greenbrier, and in the Superior Courts of Bath and Pocahontas. afraid, that a destructive ice fresh will take place as

soon as the river again breaks up above the city. Last Erening-They have begun to take up the Bridge, with the design of saving the timbers. The tions, to Rocketts, to the Dock, &c., by hundreds-ladies as well as gentlemen. The scene was highly picturesque.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me by the Sergeant of the corporation of Fredericksburg, that FRANCIS L. WILKINSON, a fugitive from justice from the State of Massachusetts, who had been arrested in this Commonwealth and confined in the Jail of Fredericksburg, has made his escape and is now going at larger. carry out the principles and policy for which I have long contended, and which I hold far more dear than rge: Therefore, I David Camprell, Governor of the Commonwealth Therefore, I David Campbell, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, have thought it proper to offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who will apprehend the above named fugitive, and deliver him into the Jail of Fredericksburg. And I do hereby require all officers, civil and military, and request the good people of this Commonwealth, to use their best exertions to apprehend and secure the said fugitive, in order that he may be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the lesser [seals] seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 20th day of January, 1840. DAVID CAMPBELL.

Jan 21 80—3w any thing in the gift of the Government or People." As to the political movements here, to which your correspondent alludes, in relation to what he calls 'the adopted, bills reported from Committees, &c. Succession,' and which he says is absorbing every thing else, I know nothing. If they exist, he does well in and amended on motion of Mr. King of Giles, was representing me as passive as to what is going on. All adopted: "Resolved, That the Committee of Schools, who know me know that there is not a member of Con- &c. be instructed to enquire into the propriety of algress who takes less interest in that to which he al- lowing the School Commissioners of the Commonludes." We shall publish the whole article hereafter. | wealth to pay more for teaching the children of indi-

Loudoun Election .- For Congress, McCarty (Whig) gent parents than they are now authorized to pay. 606, Powell (Whig) 387. For Senator, McIlhany, (Whig) 648, Rust (Dem.) 372. The Alexandria Gazette says, it is believed that McCarty is elected. There is no doubt of McIlhany's election.

Election of Senator of the United States. It will be seen by the proceedings of the Senate of Courts' (proposing to reduce the number of Quarterly yesterday, that the Election of Senator of the United Courts to two in each year,) called forth much debate—

States will come on on Thursday, (the 23d.) We have resigned our paper almost entirely to the receedings of Congress. We have not even room,

proceedings of Congress. We have not even room, for the Expose of the Globe with Gen. Green's letter to the Baltimore Republican, and other documents on that curious affair. The Madisonian charged Messrs Blair & Rives with making a bargain with General Green, for the public printing. But it turns out that the boot is on the other leg-and that it was Mr. Mitchell, a Whig member of Congress from New York, who sought (by a douceur of \$10,000) to unite the vote of Green, with the friends of Gales & Scaton, for their mutual benefit. The whole transaction is utterly dis creditable to Mitchell. But there is more yet to come. The Debates on the Abolition petitions occupy a

great deal of the time of Congress, and of the space the newspapers. Will no experience enlighten the minds of Messrs. Monroe, Botts, &c? They urge a reference to a Committee, Reports, &c. Can they exsane manaticism? Has it not been twice tried, in a few ell, and to some tirades from Messrs. Fisher and Mitchyears, as for instance, in Pinckney's Report—and was ly on the Globe, proceeded with the Anti-abolition Retried in vain? We have had discussion and reports enough—and too much tried in the floor until the solutions. Mr. Slade had the floor until the pect by any Reports to stop the march of such in-sane fanaticism? Has it not been twice tried, in a few sition of Thomas and Goodman Davis, and continue to take the said depositions at the places and time above named from day to day, between the rising and setting of the sun on each day, until all are taken; to be read as evidence in a certain injunction depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the County of Fluvanna, in which you and others are defendants, and I am plaintiff—at which time and places you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM FON TAINE.

Jan 21

80—law5w ports enough-and too much. Handle not; touch not, the unclean thing at all. The tone of the R. Whig is a disgrace to the Press

Its attack of yesterday upon an able and respectable member of the H. of D. must be repulsive to every nan of decency and taste. No cause can prosper under such auspices. Its party may condescend to use i with the idle hope of answering its purposes, or until a more decent organ can arise to take its place. IF A Meeting of the members of the Legislature,

who are friends to the Administration and re-election of Martin Van Buren, is requested this Evening, in the Senate Chamber, at half past 7 o'clock.

Jan 21

AND FOR SALE.—Dr. H. T. Minor, wishing to change his residence, offers for sale his farm, containing 430 acres, and laid off into four fields—the poorest for pasture. The land is of fair quality and susceptible of great improvement by clover and plaster, as has been proven by experiment. The dwelling house is of brick; new, commodious, and in the best order, with sufficient and suitable out-houses. There are also young orchards of apple and peach, a well of excellent water, an ice-house in the yard, and a fine spring near. The farm is most conveniently watered, in an agreeable and intell gent neighborhood, within a mile and a half of Spotsylvania C. H., and adjoins the lands of Stapleton Crutchfield, Geo. Pollitt and others. The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding wheat.

To a Physician desiring a country residence, this location holds out strong inducements, as the range for practice is extensive, and the people independent. The terms of sale will be liberal, and can be ascertained by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, or by letter addressed to Spotsylvania Courthouse.

Jan 21 A Caucus of the Whig party in the Legislature assembled in the Capitol last night. It is reported all over town, that they met for the purpose of determining upon their candidate for the Senate. nate. It is whispered about, that they have some design of pitching Mr. Rives overboard—and ral-lying upon some other pis aller. Among the names mentioned are those of Judge Upshur, Judge Al-len, and letters from Washington, it is said, urge the RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY.—The Exercises of this instisuperintendence of Mr. Foster, as Principal, assisted by Mr. Buckner. The remarkable healthfulness of its site, commodiousness of
its buildings, and extent and selection of its library, are advantages
with which the public has long been familiar, whilst to its highest
recommendation in the enlarged and varied capacity and zeal of its
Principal, from his brief official exercise here, it is comparatively
a stranger. The trustees therefore feel it to be due to the public,
and to the Institution, to express their unqualified assurance of the name of Mr. Hunter. What a strange state of things is this! First they run upon W. C. Rives, strong anti-Sub-Treasury-then they talk of Upshur and Hunter, strong Sub-Treasury. Thus, they fly from one extreme to another: from an anti-Sub-Treasury and an Expunger, to a Sub-Treasury Whig—with the visionary hope of and to the Institution, to express their unqualified assurance of the signal manifestations of these qualifications in the proficiency displayed by the different classes at their late examination, and the full-grounded conviction that it will in future disappoint no ju arrying their own party purposes, and breaking up the made up of all sorts of discordant elements-of the odds and ends of all sorts of parties—of "candle ends before each of the 5 Whigs, who have been requested to prepare their Reports by Tuesday (this day.) Should State Rights men! who have now per force taken refuge under the wing of Gen. Harrison—a candidate,

who has no one great constitutional principle in com

Judge Judson of the District Court of Connecticut has decided, in the Amistad case, that Gedney and others are entitled to salvage in the vessel and cargo, but not in the slaves-that Antonio is a Creole, and legally a slave, and must be given up to his master in Havana, under the treaty of 1795—but that the other negroes have been recently imported from Africa, and n violation of the laws of Spain, and shall not be given up to Ruiz & Montez, who reclaimed them through the Spanish Minister-but that these Africans must be de livered to the President of the United States, under the act of March, 1819, to be transported to Africa.

The Whig Legislature of New Yorkshave re-elected Nathaniel P. Tallmadge to the Senate of the United States!

FOR THE ENQUIRER "A Sign in Southwestern Virginia."
Under this head we perceive some Editorial remarks

in the Richmond Whig, prefacing an article copied western Virginian is eulogized and highly complimented as an "able, consistent Conservative," whose paper is "to infuse terror into the hearts of the Tories here and in Washington." The Whig further states, that "the honest people of this section have heretofore gied. The able and independent Editor of the South

ginian, he has been as long submerged in the "blad, unmurmuring support" of the measures at Washingsince writing the above, we have (yesteroay) seen unmurmuring support of the measures at vashing letters from two of the most respectable citizens of ton, as any other person in the South-west, until very recently, and now occupies the attitude of a disappointed Mr. Rives's position. It is no secret at home. It is Conservative. The character of the R. Whig is so corfounded upon no declaration made at his own fire-side, rectly appreciated in this part of the State by nine-and under the eaves of his own house—but made on tenths of the people, that neither its calumnics nor eulogies produce any impression here.

But to the subject. Nothing can be more absurd

ray facts and arguments to prove that Southwestern Vir-

ginia will go "almost in a solid" column for Van Buren and against Gen. Harrison at the next Presidential election. In fact, of the few Whigs that are in this section since the issue is Harrison and Van Buren-many of them will support Van Buren. I speak from a thorough knowledge of the fact. As it regards the "able and consistent Editor of the Southwestern Virginian," (true, not only able, but a gentleman of the finest qualities of dency. Some two or three years ago, this same Editor was invited to Marion, Smyth co., to make a speech against Gen. H., who was before the people as a candi requisite for a President of the U.S., that it was an innow constrained to say, that we have none. "And to the American people to oring his name before the complexion has be come at last!" Such is the melancholy triumph of the passions, over the judgment, principles, and all! Gen. Jackson in New Orleans!

After a protracted debate in the H. of R. of Louisiana, some Indian battles, though with so little distinction now in session,) on the 7th instant, a resolution was that the ladies of Cincinnati had, in derision, voted the General a petticoat in honor of some of his military achievements. This was his language. Now nobody ceive, the Editor of the South-western Virginian in

Truly, this part of the State would be almost as ignorant as it has been represented to be by the R. Whig, in Square. He was surrounded by the veterans of '14 giving a "blind and unmurmuring support to the abomicould be said in his favor by the editor of the Abingdon paper. This same editor, in '37, perceived nothing in the military character of General Harrison that was for he says, in one of his inflated encomiums of Gene ral Harrison, that General Jackson was supported in The citizens of Natchez have held a meeting and South-western Virginia entirely on his military claims cording to the Whig, heaven preserve us from it!
A SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIAN.

Tr And yet this aforesaid Editor, who has boxed the compass, is pleased to stigmatize us as renegades, because we will not follow him (a shameless deserter) into the enemy's camp. Let him go!

We learn, that various letters were received yesterday from the South-west, all of which show conclu stand fast: that they swallow Gen. Harrison; that Mr. Van Buren will receive a much larger vote in "Little Tennessec," than he obtained in '37—and that the current is running strongly against Mr. Rives. How irresistible will become, when they understand that he goes for Gen. Harrison.

Proceedings of the Legislature. Friday.—The Monongalia Election was the principal question before the House. We shall lay a sketch of the Speech of Mr. Scott of Fauquier before our readers in our next.

Saturday's Proceedings. We are compelled to lay over the details of this day, field of ice below the Bridge was traversed in all direc. although they are not very extensive. The principal part of the day was taken up with the Monongalia Election. Mr. Bayly was the only one who spoke, and he in favor of Mr. Allyn's substitute, and against the Resolution of the Committee of Privileges and Mr. Calhoun has addressed a letter to the Charleston Elections. (We must lay over the Synopsis of his ar-Mercury, noticing the Reports which had appeared in that paper about the Succession, Col. Benton, &c. He distinctly declares: "I am no aspirant to the Presiden-Presiden- cerned, was decided, ayes 60, noes 69. The House cy, or ever expect to be. To hold me up as such is to then concurred in the last resolution of the Committee, do me great injustice, and weaken me in my effort to which secures the seat to Mr. Evans, the sitting mem-

> Yesterday's Proceedings.
> We have no room to-day for the details of the Proceedings of the House. A variety of resolutions were The following resolution proposed by Mr. Venable, and amended on motion of Mr. King of Giles, was

The following supplemental resolution was proposed by Mr. Coleman, and also adopted: "Resolved, That the Committee of Schools, &c. be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing the District Free School System in Virginia," &c.

The bill "concerning the County and Corporation and on Mr. Crutchfield's motion, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Gregory called up the bill "To change the time of General Elections in the Commonwealth," on its second reading.

Mr. Powell moved its indefinite postponement—and after a considerable debate, he called the previous question, which was carried The indefinite postponement was lost, ayes 44, noes 76. Senate of Virginia

Yesterday, there was a long debate in the Senate upon the Resolution from the House, for proceeding on Thursday next to the Election of a Senstor of the U. States. The resolution was finally adopted, by a vote States.

By Last Evening's Northern Mail.

The Mail reached us last night after 7 o'clock. The H. of R. on Saturday last, after listening to a

The Garrick and Burgundy had arrived at N York with dates from Liverpool to the 14th, and Paris to the 15th ult. It is said that Mr. Jaudon has completed his new loan, through the intervention of the Rothschilds.
The bullion in the Bank of England was increasing—
An universal opinion is said to prevail in the English market that the prices of good American flour will soon rise very high .- Money Market rather easier .-The French were hard pressed in Africa, by Abd-el-Kader, and had mostly retired into Algiers, where they expected to be attacked by 25,000 Arabs.—Reinforcements would soon arrive to the French.

The Lexington .- More accurate accounts reduce the loss of lives. Some that were originally on the list are now said not to have embarked. It is estimated, that there only 72 passengers, of whom one only was saved -and 33 of the crew; 2 only saved-Total 105.

Ten out of thirteen of the Committee have reported that Morton was elected Governor by one mojority only. It is not believed, that the Whigs will attempt to disturb the result.

Governor Pennington in his Message of the 15th to the Legislature of New Jersey, "regrets that an event should have occurred so calculated to disturb the friendly relations which have hitherto subsisted between this State and the Federal Legislature."-That is to say, he first threw the torch, and then regrets that the building

of is on fire. We understand that the Committee of Elections of Republican Administration—and yet, if any man adheres to that Administration, although he happens to differ with it on one single question, he is denounced as a turn-coat and an apostate. Such are the piebald Whigs

The five Democrats laid their statement on Saturday before the Committee. Copies of these have been laid